HALIFAX MINERVA.

VOL. X. HALIFAX, N. C. SEPTEMBER 3, 1829. NO. 30

PUBLISHED AND FURNISHED BY JOHN CAMPBELL.

CONDITIONS.

I. The Minerva will be printed every Thursday, morning at $2 50 per annum, in advance; or $3 if payment is not made within 3 months.

II. No paper to be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor; and a failure to notify a discontinuance will be considered as a new engagement.

III. Advertisements, making twenty lines or less, inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. All advertisements will be continued unless otherwise ordered, and each continuance charged.

IV. Letters to the Editor must be *post paid*, or they will not be attended to.

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED BY

R. KINGSBURY,

At the Brick Store,

A variety of Fashionable and Seasonable Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS;

Among which are many CHEAP and ELEGANT Articles. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARD-WARE, CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE,

Hats, Shoes, Leather,

IRON, NAILS, &c. &c. &c.

and shall receive in all this week 700 Bushels Superior

TURKS ISLAND SALT.

The above together with my former stock makes my assortment as general and complete as is usually found in a country store. The above goods will be sold on my usual accommodating terms. I therefore solicit all that wish to purchase any thing in my line, to call at the Brick Store and examine before they purchase elsewhere, as my goods having been all purchased with Cash, I think I am justified in saying I am able to sell on as good terms as my neighbors; and am determined not to be undersold by any one.

Halifax, 17th April, 1829. 11—tf

WILLIAM H. REDWOOD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Warehouse on Woodside's Wharf, recently occupied by Messrs. J. & W. Southgate,

TENDERS his services to COUNTRY MERCHANTS, PLANTERS, and LUMBER DEALERS, in the SALE of PRODUCE and LUMBER of every description, & in the PURCHASE of GOODS, for which his commissions will, in all cases, be very moderate.

His attention being confined *solely to Commission Business*, and his knowledge of persons and of the mode of transacting business in the Borough, together with his thorough knowledge of the *Country Business*, will, he hopes, be found advantageous to those who may employ his agency.

Refer to Messrs

Cole & Sheldon, Ch's L. Wingfield, Robert Soutter, } *Williamsburg.*

Shields & Ashburn, Eds. Beacon, } *Norfolk.*

May, 1829. 17—12m

Herrings.

JUST received a prime lot of new cut HERRINGS, which I offer, as usual, at the market prices. Those of my friends who have heretofore supplied themselves from my Ware-houses, I earnestly hope, will not fail to give me a call this season, as mine are as good as the market will afford.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.

May 20th. 17—tf

CAUTION.

THE money for the purchase of a Tract of Land called Mush Island, which was sold by the late William Amis, deceased, to Lemuel Long, remains unpaid and the equitable right to the same being now in the children of the said Long, and I being their Guardian—all persons are hereby notified that I shall proceed to make said tract of land liable for the purchase money.

JOHN D. AMIS, Guardian for the children of L. Long.

May 20, 1829.

NEW SPRING Goods.

Just received, a supply of fashionable spring Goods among which are:

20 pieces Calicoes, all new style
Plain and Figured Gros de Naps
Black, White and Pink Satins,
Yellow Bandanna Hkfs.
Gros de nap Hkfs, some very splendid.
Men and Women's *Linnen* Hose;
Brown Love Hkfs,
Brown Cambrics,
Brown French Drilling, Buckrams;
Oil cloth, Denmark Satteen;
Belt Ribbons, fancy Vestings &c.
Ladies dressing cases, and an additional supply of GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, and MEDICINES;

All of which will be sold low for cash, by

J. HEMPSTEAD, Jr.

Halifax, N. C. March 1829. 7—tf.

Commercial and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened in the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, a Commercial Warehouse for the reception and sale of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize and Produce of all kinds.

The following are the terms on which they will, as Commission Merchants, transact business:

Farmers and Merchants who may consign goods or produce to them, will be charged a commission of *two and a half per cent.* and NO CHARGES FOR STORAGE, if sold within thirty days. An advance in money will be made on consignments of country produce, upon which the usual interest will be charged. If the advance be wished in merchandize, it will be made in such articles as may be wanted, *at cost prices* without interest. The New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Richmond prices, deducting therefrom the necessary expenses of shipping, wharfage, drayage and commission, as charged in those cities respectively, may always be calculated on in this and the adjoining market, Norfolk. But the subscribers will hold themselves bound, in consulting the interest of their friends, to avail themselves of either of the above named markets—and when prices will justify a shipment, it shall be made if requested, upon the responsibility, and at the risque of consignees.

The correspondence of the subscribers with the northern cities, will enable them at all times to furnish correct reports of the actual sales of country and other produce, which they propose to make known, with the prices of this and the Norfolk market, to those who may consign to them.

They furthermore remark, for the information of farmers and others that may be disposed to avail themselves of their agency, that their warehouse is so situated, as to enable them to receive consignments without the expense of drayage, wharfage, or exposure to the weather.

They will keep on hand and will always sell at the lowest prices

Groceries of all kinds,

SALT,

IRON, NAILS, &C.

AND

DRY GOODS.

Their assortment of the last named is now considerable, and will be so enlarged as to meet the demands of the approaching season.

Referring to the following named gentlemen for a knowledge of their character and integrity, they respectfully solicit consignments.

W. M'KENNEY & Co.

Portsmouth, Virginia, March 20, 1829. 13—4m

REFERENCE TO

Rev. Daniel Southall, Murfreesborough, N. C.
John W. Southall, Esq. do
Joseph G. Rea, Esq. do
Dr. Thos. Borland, do
Maj. Sam'l Pace, do

R & J. DUNN & CO.,

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now on hand their supply of

SPRING GOODS,

which embrace a complete and very extensive assortment of every Desirable article of

Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS;

Amongst which are.

A splendid assortment of Silks,
Several pieces 4-4 Satin Levanteens and Watered Gros de Berlin, quite a new article
A beautiful assortment of Fine Thread Laces and Edgings
A most splendid assortment of Fancy Calicoes
A large stock of GROCERIES
A general assortment of Medicines, Drugs, Oils and Paints
Hats, Shoes and Hardware, in great variety

Which, with every other article usually kept in an extensive assorted Store, they offer for sale on the most favourable terms. Being confident that they can give general satisfaction as to price and quality, they respectfully invite their friends in town and country to call and examine their assortment.

Halifax, May 7th, 1829. 13—tf

FISH AND CORN.

WE have just received a consignment of cut

Herrings and Shad,

put up this season, at one of the most celebrated fisheries on Roanoke. We have also on hand a few hundred Barrels of CORN, neatly cleaned and fanned; all of which we will sell low for cash.

R. & J. DUNN, & CO.

May 13, 1829. 15—tf

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

John Peelle	vs.	Original attachment—levied on 2 negroes, Anthony and Nancy, and also the lands of the defendant, containing —— acres, in two or more tracts.
John Nelson		
John Lambertson	vs.	Same.
Same.		
Willie Langford	vs.	Same.
Same.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Nelson, the defendant in the above named causes, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said John Nelson appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. $3 25 21—6w

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

Simmons Barnes	vs.	Original attachment—levied on a tract of land containing 117 acres, more or less.
Nathaniel Rochelle.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Nathaniel Rochelle the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said Nathaniel Rochelle appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the first Monday in June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

John W. Harrison, C. N. C. C.

Price adv. $3 50. 21—6w

State of North Carolina,

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1829.

Samuel Norwood	vs.	Original attachment—levied on negro boy named Wesley
George H. Raney.		

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George H. Raney, the defendant in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this state. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Minerva, a newspaper printed in the town of Halifax, for six successive weeks, that the said George H. Raney appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Northampton, at the Court House in Jackson, on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy the property so attached and plead to issue; otherwise final judgment will be entered against him.

Witness, JOHN W. HARRISON, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Jackson, the 1st Monday of June, A. D. 1829, and 53rd year of our independence.

JOHN W. HARRISON, c. n. c. c.

Price adv. $3 50 21—6w

Commission Business.

JOS. L. SIMMONS,

CONTINUES to transact a general COMMISSION BUSINESS in the town of *Halifax*, N. Carolina. He has secure and extensive Warehouses, and hereby promises strict fidelity to the interest of those who may favour him with their business.

For particulars refer to

James Gordon, Norfolk, Va.
Henry Mason, and Andrew Harris; } *Halifax Town, N. C.*

Halifax, N. C. June 13. 21—tf

JAMES GORDON,

LATELY A COMMISSION MERCHANT IN PLYMOUTH,

HAS removed to NORFOLK, Virginia, and will transact any business in that line which may be intrusted to his care, with the greatest attention and diligence.

Norfolk, Va. May 1829. 13—tw

Dr. Charles Cushman

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Halifax and the neighboring country. He may at all times be found at Mrs. Fenner's Hotel, unless professionally engaged.

June 15th. 20—tf

SHOCCO SPRINGS,

Warren County, N. Carolina.

ON the first day of June next, the Houses at Shocco Springs, *nine* miles South of *Warrenton*, and *three* miles from the Northern and Southern main Stage Roads, will be opened for the reception of Visitors. The great advantages of this watering place in most cases of disease and debility, have been so often tested by those who have attended it, that to such, it is only necessary to say, that all the buildings are in excellent repair and condition. The accommodations, in every respect, shall be such as my best efforts can effect, for comfort and convenience to all who may visit the place. To those who have not visited Shocco, it may be necessary to say, that the buildings are sufficiently numerous, and conveniently arranged for the accommodation of a large assemblage. The private apartments will afford ample retirement to those who prefer it, and the public Halls are abundantly spacious to receive all who may desire company, and where music and dancing can be enjoyed by such as delight in it.

An arrangement will be made to have divine worship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day, where such visitors as may choose, can attend preaching without inconvenience.

In addition to the valuable Medicinal qualities of the Shocco waters, it is located in a most healthy part of the county, surrounded by a polished society, where an invalid can be restored to health, in an agreeable circle.

My terms for board, &c. will be the same as last year, viz: $1 per day for each grown person; $22 50 per month, or $6 per week—Children & servants *half price*. For horses $15 per month, or 60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON

May 28, 1829. 19—9w

From the American Traveller.

THE RIFLEMEN OF CHIPPEWA.

At the time of the French and Indian wars, the American army were encamped on the plains of Chippewa. Col. St. Clair, the commander, was a bold and meritorious officer, but there was mixed with his bravery a large share of rashness or indiscretion, which too often exists in the bravest generals. His rashness in this case, consisted in encamping upon an open plain, beside a thick wood, from which the Indian scout could easily pick off his out-posts, without being exposed in the least to the fire of the sentinels. Five nights had passed, and the tranquility of each night was disturbed by the disappearance of a sentry which stood at a lonely post in the vicinity of the forest. These repeated misfortunes had struck such a dread into the breast of the remaining soldiers, that no one would volunteer to take the post, and the commander of the post, knowing that it would be throwing away their lives, let it stand unoccupied for a night or two. At length a rifleman of the Virginia corps volunteered his services—He was told the danger of his duty, but he laughed at their fears, saying "he would return safe to drink the health of his commander in the morning." The guard marched up soon after, and he shouldering his rifle, fell in. He soon arrived at his bounds, and bidding his fellow sentinels "good night," assumed the duties of his post. The night was dark from the thick clouds that overspread the firmament, leaving no star to shine upon the sentinel as he paced his lonely path. The moon had long since hid herself behind the western hills, and nought was heard save the mournful hoot of the owl as she raised her nightly song from the withered branch of a venerable oak. At length a low rustling of the branches on the right, caught his ear; he gazed long towards the spot whence the sound appeared to proceed, but saw nothing save the impenetrable gloom of the thick forest which surrounded the encampment. Then as he marched onward he raised o'er the gentle breeze of night, the joyful cry of "All's well," after which he seated himself upon a stump, and dropt into a deep fit of musing. While he thus sat, a savage entered the open space behind him, & after buckling his tunic, with its numerous folds, tight around his body, drew over his head the skin of a wild boar with the natural appendages of those animals; and thus accoutred, walked slowly past the soldier, in a direct line, who seeing the object approach, quickly stood upon his guard. But a well known grunt eased his fears, and he suffered it to pass, it being too dark for any one to discover the cheat. The beast quietly sought the thicket to the left—it was nearly out of sight when through a sudden break of the cloud, the moon shone bright upon it. The soldier then perceived the ornamented mocasins of a savage, and quick as thought, prepared to fire—but fearing lest he might have been mistaken, and thus falsely alarm the camp, and also supposing if it were so, other savages would be nigh at hand, he refrained, and having a perfect idea of the Indian subtilty, quickly took off his coat and cap, and after hanging them upon the stump where he had reclined, took his rifle, and cgrefully groped his way towards the thicket. He had barely reached it, when the whizzing of an arrow passing his head, told of the danger from which he had so narrowly escaped. Upon turning his eyes towards a small spot of cleared land within the thicket, he perceived a dozzen of these animals sitting upon their hind legs, instead of feeding upon the numerous acorns which lay at this season of the year upon the surface of the leaves, and on listening attentively, he heard them conversing in the Iroquois tongue—the substance of which was, that if the sentinel should not discover the next eve, so soon as the moon should give sufficient light to carry into effect their infernal operations, they would make an attack upon the American camp. They then left their rendezvous, and soon their tall forms were lost in the gloomy shadows of the forest.

The soldier then approached his post, and found the arrow buried deep within the stump, it having passed through the breast of his coat. After offering up a fervant prayer to the God of Heaven for his escape, he sought the camp and entered the marque, desiring the orderly to inform the colonel of his return, and also to request an audience as he had a subject of great importance to communicate. The Colonel ordered him to enter, and after hearing him through, bestowed upon him the then vacant office of Lieutenant of the corps—directing him at the same time, to be ready with a piquet guard to march at eight o'clock that eve, again to place his coat and hat upon the stump, and then lay in ambush for the intruders. After taking some refreshments, he sat about obeying the orders of his commander, and long before the golden sun had sunk behind the western forests, the little band were ready for their march. The time grew near—mustered upon the green, the Colonel after reviewing them, bade them move on. This order was willingly obeyed, and they reached their post in safety—the coat and cap were placed upon the stump as before. The moon soon arose, but shone dimly through the thick branches of the forest. While thus waiting, an arrow whizzed from the same quarter as before—the mock soldier fell on his face—a dozzen low voices sounded from within the thicket, which were shortly followed by the sudden appearance of the speakers themselves. They had barely reached the fallen soldier, when our hero gave the word "Fire!" which was quickly obeyed, and the whole band lay dead or wounded upon the plains. After stripping them of their trappings, they returned to the camp. Twelve chiefs fell at that fire—and their fall was undoubtedly one great cause of the termination of the French and Indian wars. Then was raised from the mighty valley of the Susquehanna to the falls of Niagara, the loud wails of the Red tribes for their fallen chiefs; but they had ascended to the plains of Paradise, and the red skin now roams throughout the leafy forest unmolested by the cruel white man. The soldier left the army at the termination of the war, with a competency, and was not again heard from until the mother country raised her arms against the infant colonies. Then was seen at the head of a band of Virginia Riflemen, our hero, as the brave & gallant Col. Morgan. D. J. E.

A Polite Dog.—A lady walking over Lansdown Heath, near Bath, was overtaken by a large dog, which had left two men who were travelling on the same road with a horse and cart, and followed by the animal for some distance, the creature endeavoring to make her sensible of something by looking her in the face, and then pointing with his nose behind. Failing in his purpose, he next placed himself so completely in front of the object of his solicitude as to prevent her proceeding any farther, still looking in her face. The lady became rather alarmed; but judging from the manner of the dog, who did not appear vicious, that there was something about her which engaged his attention, she examined her dress, and found her lace shawl was gone. The dog, perceiving he was at length understood, immediately turned back, the lady followed him, and he conducted her to the spot where the shawl lay.

Improvement of Seamen.—The seamen of the Frigate Constellation, about to sail for Europe, says the New York Herald, have subscribed for the purchase of a library of five hundred volums.

MR. JOHN JACKSON, (of South Carolina.)

A writer under the name of John Jackson, appears in the Journal of this morning. He represents himself to be the individual, the revocation of whose commission as Consul at Martinique has been announced to our readers. His communication, addressed to the President of the United States, with other exceptionable matter, contains the following:

"Through an erroneous estimate of your character, the destinies of a mighty nation have been consigned into your hands."

"A station, for which neither your character, intellect nor education ever designed you, and which, from imbecility and wickedness, you daily disgrace.'

"One of these miscreants."

"Consummate arrogance and impudence of the puppy."

"Under the influence of the baser passions."

"You have recourse not only to disingenuousness, but to an expedient which deserves a harsher name than a subterfuge."

"Your imbecility should excite a commiseration."

"Implacability, uncharitableness, malice, hatred and revenge."

"To prevent your elevation to the station you ingloriously occupy, well knowing, as I did, your total unfitness for it."

"Men of superior talents, exalted virtues, able, faithful, and efficient in the discharge of their public duties—many of them sages and patriots of the Revolution—of whom you were meanly jealous, you have removed from office."

"As an excuse for your outrageous acts, in order to lull the people into a state of security, that opinion may be suspended till from lapse of time they shall be forgotten, it is said that all is done, is done for their good. But, sir, the veil is in part raised, and will ere long be torn off; when you will stand exposed in all your naked deformity."

"You, sir a living proof that amidst a combination of fortuitous circumstances political success has been gained, and not by means of virtues, talents and qualifications, benefitting the office."

"No sooner is a patriot turned out of office to make room for brawling idolators, than the whole pack of your pliant tools let fly their anathemas to give him the finishing stroke. The cries of injured innocence, wives, widows, and orphans, are reverberated throughout the land. A tyrant rules, and a nation mourns."

"It is time freedom of opinion should be established, and the rights of the people secured against the oppression and outrage of petty tyrants."

"If those who now profess to be your friends, who have bartered away their consciences for office and treasury pap."

"I had demonstrative proofs of the bad qualities of your head and heart."

"Your secret spies and emissaries, true to their calling, are constantly on the alert, catering for your depraved appetite."

They appear to understand your taste admirably; for no sooner do they hear any thing said while passing the streets, or as eaves-droppers, in regard to your imbecility or insatiable proscription, than post haste they start for the palace, and retail it to your eager ears."

Mr. Jackson attributes the revocation of his commission to the Central Jackson Committee, and says:

"I understand, Sir, that one of these miscreants, on hearing of my appointment, bristling himself up, and assuming an air of vast consequence, as one of your confidential advisers and friends, remarked in a lofty and commanding tone, that the President must and should recall my commission, or that he would desert him and his cause.,'

And proceeds:

"For I understand they met in solemn conclave upon this momentous question, at the Inquisitorial Chamber, in the Post Office, their general rendezvous, and there debated the question with great zeal and pertinacity, and finally decided that the recall sould be demanded—when a committee was deputed to wait on your Excellency, to known their decision, with the awful consequences that would follow refusal. After giving an attentive ear, and due reflection, you truckled to their insolence, and forthwith issued the order of revocation."

In reply to the statement that the Central Committee held the city post office as a place of general rendezvous, it is proper that we should again repeat that, the gentlemen who composed that committee, considering that the object which their appointment was intended to promote had been accomplished on the fouth of March last, their functions ceased on that day. They have held no meeting, nor have they done any act, as such, since that time. It is also untrue, that committee, or its members, have at any time consulted or advised either the appointment or rejection of any applicant for office. It is also due to the post office, that we should state, that we are authorized to say that no meeting of any description of persons, has taken place at the pos office, as represented by Mr. Jackson.

But Mr. Jackson gives the following as a quotation from his letter to the Secretary of State, which he says, was before the President for three months:

"Although it," i. e. the Consulate at Martinique, "is not a post either of political trust or influence, (but created for commercial purposes,) or a salary office, or one that can be desirable to any one but a merchant, who can combine with it mercantile pursuits, (as the returns in your Department, from the late Consul who resigned it will show,) yet I deem it due to candor and fair dealing to state, for the information of the President, that in the late Presidential canvass I advocated the election of Mr. Adams."

It is true, as Mr. Jackson represents, that this letter was before the President at the time he made the appointment; and what stronger proof could we give of the falsity of the charges which is every day the burden of the opposition prints, than is here exhibited? Mr. Jackson was represented as a citizen of North Carolina, opposed to the elevation of Gen. Jackson, yet the President did not hesitate to appoint him. Would he have given this appointment if, as is daily said, the only recommendation to office were a devotion to him?—No. He would have sought out some friend: some political partisan.

Are we asked why, after making the appointment, the commission was withdrawn? We learn that, seeing the name of Mr. Jackson announced as a citizen of N. Carolina, a gentleman of this city, not of the Central Committee, supposing that an imposition had been practised upon the President, conceived it his duty to notify him that Mr. Jackson was, and had been for some time past, a citizens of this District; and at the same time to inform him, that Mr. Jackson, had been an active, malignant partisan, engaged in circulating the most defamatory publications issued from the coalition press in this city. The character of the man is developed in the extracts we have given from his own publication.

To have hesitated to recall the commission under such circumstances, would have been wanting in respect for himself, and for those who, at the polls, had impressed the stamp of falsehood on the calumnies which Mr. Jackson, in the publication before us, asserts to have been "political documents detailing facts taken from official records."

We have dwelt more at large upon this case, than its intrinsic merits or the character of the individual assailant, would seem to deserve.

Of Mr. Jackson, we know nothing personally. We would not know him, were we to meet in the street. We have been preadmonished, however, by those who know him well, that he is the brother-in-law of one of the Washington bar, who commands volunteer counsel, and thus can afford to prosecute us for a libel. We learn, more, that disappointed and desperate, he is a fit instrument to be used in acting over at Washington, a tragedy similar to that which terminated the existence of the lamented Benning. Admonished as we have been by the proceedings in the case of Watkins; well apprised of the tribunal and the alternative, no fear of consequences shall deter us from the exposure of that depravity, which would undermine and destroy the fair fabric of our republican institutions.

[U. S. Telegraph.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope.

The National Journal, which has honored us with a quotation from our columns, in conjunction with some of our brethren, in order to prove that there is a coming attack upon the Tariff at the next session of Congress—need not continue to be so very excursive and laborious in mustering up detached paragraphs to prove this fact. We assure the Journal that an attack will be made, and that, too, whatever may be the course of the administration, upon this vile system of impost, which has brought down the execrations of all sections of the country. We trust it is destined to fall to ruins, and to crush in its wreck the political prospects of the great champion who claims the honor of its conception and execution, and who is at prssent the Magnus Apollo of the Journal. The Tariff will be brought before Congress, whether the President assumes that task, as we hope and believe he will, or not.

AN EXPENSIVE NEST.—A gentleman farmer of rather eccentric habits, who resides not very far from Kirbymoorside, some time ago, took a roll of bank notes, to the amount of 500 lbs. and threw them into an old closet, thinking that they would be more secure from the hands of thieves, if left in that seemingly careless and unprotected state, than if put with all the formal precautions of "locks, bolts, and bars. Thus disposed of, the gentleman passed his days in conscious safety with respect to his treasure. One day however, a neighbor came in, and being rather straitened for some of the needful of which his friend had superabundance, he asked the loan of 30 lbs. The gentleman was no churl, and readily proffered more than a compliance with his request—"Thirty pounds," said he; "aye, I'll lend thee fifty;" and immediately went to his treasury, the old closet. His surprise, it may be conceived, was great, when he found that the notes had vanished.—Upon a close inspection of the premises, an avenue was discovered by which the minute thief had entered, and in a hole to which it led was found the treasure, and the means of its appropriation were discovered. A mouse's nest, containing four young ones, snugly resting among the ruins of the farmer's treasure, showed at once that there was a way the gentleman had never suspected, in which his riches could make themselves wings and fly away. He arrested them in their flight, however, in the genuine spirit of good humoured philosophy. "Here," says he "is a rich mouse! herself and four young ones worth a hundred a piece. The two friends set about the work of restitution, and quickly despoiled the walls of Mrs. Mouse's habitation of their expensive tapestry. It is also a singular circumstance, that notwithstanding the minute particles into which the notes had been gnawed, with careful patching, the pieces were so united as to establish the claim for their amount, and not a single pound out of the five hundred pounds was lost.

York Herald.

The following anecdote appears in a recent French paper:—"Whilst the French troops were encamped at Boulogne, public attention was much excited by the daring attempt at escape made by an English sailor. This person having escaped from the depot, and gained the borders of the sea the woods on which served him for concealment, constructed, with no other instrument than a knife, a boat entirely of the bark of trees. When the weather was fair, he mounted a tree and looked out for the English flag; and having at last observed a British cruizer, he ran to the shore with his boat on his back, and was about to trust himself in his frail vessel to the waves, when he was pursued, arrested, and loaded with chains.—Every body in the army was anxious to see the boat, and Napoleon, having at length heard of the affair, sent for the sailor and interrogated him. "You must," said Napoleon, "have had a great desire to see your country again, since you could resolve to trust yourself on the open sea in so frail a bark. I suppose you have left a sweet heart there?" "No," said the sailor; "but a poor and infirm mother, whom I was anxious to see." "And you shall see her," said Napoleon, giving at the same time orders to set him at liberty and to bestow upon him a considerable sum of money for his mother, observing that she must be a good mother who had so good a son.

THE PRESIDENTS HEALTH.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—There there is a settled purpose to distract the public mind by false statements relative to the health of the President, is manifest. Yesterday a private report that he was severely indisposed at Old Point Comfort, got up, no doubt, to give color to "letters from Washington," was current in our streets. The object of all this, is to beget distrust, division and discord in the republican ranks by speculations in anticipation of his death.

A morning paper pours forth hypocritical lamentations at the contemplation of the changes that would follow upon the elevation of Mr. Calhoun. Thus exposing the motive and the hopes which gave this new direction to the coalition.

Now, all these tricks must recoil upon our opponents. They have begun this work of misrepresentation too soon. That the President has as fair a prospect of living out the next eight years as any of his Secretaries, is apparent to all who have access to him. And scarce a respectable citizen passes through this metropolis without shaking the hand of the beloved patriot. The falsity of these reports will be exposed by living witnesses in all parts of the country, and when the people shall again speak forth at the polls on this subject, it will be found that the opposition will have so far run down as to be unable to muster a candidate. That the President has been some what indisposed is true, but the report that he is compelled by the Secretary of War, to ride on horse back is perfectly ridiculous. Riding on horseback has been his favorite exercise at all times. It was but the other day that a gentleman from New England called to see him; his horse was at the door, and the old Chief mounted with the elastic spring of a youth of twenty. Such was the effect that the gentleman exclaimed, "Is this the man whom I have heard represented to be in his dotage?"

We are gratified to have it in our power to contradict the report of his illness, and to say that letters received by his family represent his health to be restored.

Ib.

Extract of a Letter dated Washington, Aug 5.

"The late recess of the Circuit Court, and the several recent excursions of the Executive Officers of the government, formed an interval of leisure to those here, who for the last two months, had accustomed themselves to watch the proceedings of the one and the engagements of the other. It afforded me the opportunity of visiting some distant scenery of the district, not very accessible in winter. Among these, are several beautiful improvements above Georgetown, and the interspersion of the wood lands, north of the city, by several tasteful edifices; among which are the mansions of Colonel Bomford, Meridian Hill, Mr. Pairo's stately dwelling, the abortive College, and the classic abode of the hon. John Pearson.

"The first mentioned is the celebrated Kalorama, where resided the late Joel Barlow. It is now owned and occupied by the gentleman at the head of the Ordnance Department, who married a sister of the late Mrs. Barlow. The mansion has long been tenanted by devotees of letters and physical science; and the grounds formed and decorated by the taste of Mrs. Barlow and her hospitable and accomplished sister.

"Mr. Thomas Pairo, with a most interesting family, resides on a beautiful eminence immediately adjoining Kalorama; from which may be easily seen every commanding object within the district; especially all the public buildings, both branches of the Potomac, Georgetown, Alexandria, and all the romantic environs of Washington.

"The mansion, of Meridian Hill, on the same ridge, is about a mile northward of the President's house. It was erected by Commodore Porter, in his days of prosperity; but has very recently been purchased by Mr. Lansdale, for about one third the original cost. It is a charming spot, and ought most certainly to have been purchased by the government, and appropriated to some public service. It would have been much more economical and infinitely more profitable, to have invested in the purchase of such an establishment, twenty thousand dollars, than the expenditure of one or two hundred thousand dollars, upon the barren heath in the vicinity of Norfolk. There are many uses to which this property might be advantageously appropriated. It would make an excellent hospital for decayed and invalid soldiers or sailors. It would have made a beautiful Naval Academy, an institution much wanted in the country, &c &c.

"Proceeding along the same summit, eastwardly, I passed the College, in a decaying state, several rude farms, crossed the Tyber, and in the midst of a grove of native oaks, arrived at the house of Mr. Pearson. It stands on the high grounds east of the Tyber, and one mile from the capitol; and is without a question the handsomest private mansion in the district. In summer it is almost entirely obscured from a distant view by the foliage of the forest; but from the house, through three vistas, one may see in different directions, the marine flag staff, the top masts, shears, and ship-coverings of the Navy Yard, the capitol and the City Hall. At this tranquil and hospitable retreat I spent a happy evening, enjoyed a refreshing sleep, and in the morning, arose and walked around the enclosures. Mr. Pearson, by industry and the judicious application of labor, has succeeded in reclaiming several hundred acres of deserted lands, and making a profitable farm yielding wheat, rye, corn, and a heavy crop of grass. Were all our farmers like him, the district of Columbia would become the most enchanting territory in the United States.

After breakfasting and sporting in conversation with my two much esteemed friends, and play with their sweet children, I crossed the fields towards the Capitol, nor did I turn to the right or left, until I arrived at the Penitentiary, which I found not in readiness to receive the tenants for whom it is designed; and consequently offering no inducement to linger about its walls, I proceeded southwardly, to the very point of land formed by the junction of the Eastern Branch with the Potomac. Here, I stood for a while, gazing on a variety of things; and was at last drawn by a course of reflection to the conclusion, that many years must yet roll by, like the billows of these moving floods, and many millions of dollars change hands, before this dreary waste shall become the mart of an animated commerce. Here and there I could perceive a long-boat laden with sand, and wood, and on the one hand a sloop, and the other a schooner, laden with wood and lumber, creeping before the light breeze towards the long-bridge, that intolerable annoyance of the upper trade, and nuisance of the navigation most valuable to the district.

FOR SALE, AT
THE POST OFFICE,
IN THIS PLACE,
The following Articles, to wit:
BACON, LARD,
HYSON, SOUCHONG, SPAD,
Stained Curtain Bedsteads,
WINDSOR CHAIRS,
LEATHER,
WAGON CORDAGE,
FLOUR,
CORN.

ALSO—The following articles:
Bottle Corks, Fly Stone, Terra de Sienna
Liquid Blacking, Ginger, Spice
Venetian Red, Red Lead
White Lead, Verdigris
Batman's Drops, Opodeldoc
Nutmegs, Allum, Letheridge
Ink Powder, Pearl Ash
Ground Paint Brushes
Assorted
Shaving Boxes and Soap
Spanish Whiting, Turkey Umber
Crom. Yellow, Prussian Blue
Durable Ink, Staughton's Bitters
Tooth Brushes, Mace, Snuff Boxes
Spanish Annatto
do Glazing
do Indigo
Shaving Brushes, Razors
Blank Warrants
Almanacs

JUST RECEIVED, in addition to the above articles, some Drab and Blue Cloths and Cassameres, Violins, Bridges and Strings for do. Plates, Fifes, Brier Scythes, Sperm Turpentine, country made Russet and Black Shoes, Fur Hats, a complete assortment of Garden Seeds, Candles, Wafers, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Plaid Cloaks. Also—a few bushels Ewepon Tea, an article which is but seldom offered in our market, and one that never fails to insure one thing that is sought for by all, viz: HEALTH, where it is regularly used. I speak not without experience.

All of the above articles will be sold very low, for Cash only.

JOS. L. SIMMONS.
Halifax, Feb. 6th, 1829.

COTTON GINS.

I will furnish cotton gins at the price of Two Dollars per saw. The Gins are warranted to perform equal to any. I am also prepared to execute repairs on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing to purchase will please apply to the subscriber, living 12 miles from Halifax, 8 miles from Culpeppers Bridge, and 7 miles from Enfield, where I keep a regular Shop.

JOHN G. HAMLET.
July 30th, 1829. 27—tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having lost a note executed on the 1st January, 1829 to him by Robert A. Jones, for the sum of $284 61—all persons are hereby forewarned from trading for it. On said note payments have been made, though not endorsed, leaving a ballance only of about $53 unpaid.

JOS. B. LITTLEJOHN.
July 20th, 1829. 25—tf

For Sale.

FOR sale, a first rate Newark *made pannell dearborn Gig, nearly new, either with or without harness.*

ALSO

A good work horse, who rides tolerable well. They can be bought either for cash or on a long credit. Apply at the Brick store.

Halifax, 6th July, 1829. 23—tf

HALIFAX:

THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1829.

ELECTION RETURNS

Anson. Clement Marshall, S. Joseph White and William A Morris, C. All without opposition.

Buncombe. James Allen, S. David L. Swain and Col. Orr, C.

Montgomery. John Crump, S. Joseph M. Lilly and Reuben Kendall, C. All without opposition.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—The Boston papers give a description of one of the most singular monsters, that has appeared in this country. It is two youths just landed from Siam in the East of Asia, joined together, and forming as it were one person though with two souls and different wills. They are connected by a cartilagenous substance, proceeding from the umbolical region of each. They are eighteen years of age, and in good health. They show that they have separate volitions, by sometimes desiring to move different ways, they both fall asleep about the same time &c.

Ingenuity.—A young woman in N Carolina weaves shirts very neatly without seam or stitch. The collars and wristbands are double the thickness of the other parts.

The Throne of England.—An infant nine years old, Alexandrina Victoria, a daughter of the Duke of Kent, and a Princess of Saxe Coburg, is distined for the Throne of England. The Duke of Clarence, aged 63, the presumptive heir, has no children.

Fatal Mistake.—The Norfolk papers contain an affecting notice of the sudden death of Mr. ELISHA COPELAND, of Nansemond county produced by taking in mistake a dose of tartar emetic for one of magnesia. He was sensible of the mistake the moment the dose was swallowed, but all attempts to afford him relief were ineffectual, and after ten hours of excruciating torment, death put an end to his sufferings.

Map of N. Carolina.—Governor OWEN has received a letter from Gen. Gratiot, Chief Engineer of the United States, stating that the Secretary of War has ordered Lieutenant *W H Harford*, highly scientific graduate of the Military Academy, in compliance with the request of the Governor, to assist *John M' Rae*, Esq. of Fayetteville, in making a compilation of the Map of this State, the materials for which have been collected by that gentleman.

It may reasonably be hoped that the assistance thus afforded Mr M' Rae, will enable him speedily to issue a correct Map of the State, a work which is much needed by our citizens.

Ral. Star

Assassination of Mr. Poinsett.—The Pensacola (Florida) Gazette, of the 4th instant, states that the United States' schooner Shark, captain Voorhees, arrived at that place on the 1st instant, from a cruize of three months on the south side of Cuba; and the captain reports, that on the 20th July, letters were received at Trinidad from Vera Cruz, stating that our Minister Mr. Poinsett had been assassinated at the city of Mexico; and that the report was generally believed at Trinidad

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Desperate Leap.—The Virginia Free Press says, while the driver of the public team was engaged with a waggon and two horses, upon the hill near Jefferson's Rock, at Harper's Ferry, Va. a severe clap of thunder frightened the horses, and they ran towards the precipice, and the impulse given by the waggon put it out of their power to stop and they were precipitated from a large rock a distance of about 40 feet. One of the horses was killed, but the other, altho' severely bruised, will probably recover.

From the Newburyport Herald.

As several guesses have been made, and published, respecting the size of the large ship now building at the Navy Yard at Philadelphia, and neither of them, that I have fallen in with, agreeing with that, which I saw taken, I take the liberty of sending you the following, being the dimensions of her, as near as could be ascertained, as she is yet incomplete. You can publish it, or not, as I leave it at your discretion.

She is 220 feet in length, 59 feet in beam, thirty four beams on each deck: main beams of yellow pine, 2 feet by one in depth some of the beams of live oak. She has also five entire decks—viz: Spar, orlop and three gun decks.

On the spar deck she has	44	ports.
" upper gun deck	44	"
" second "	42	"
And on lower "	32	"
She has	162	in all
Deduct for stern and bridle ports,	22	
She can mount	140	

She is six feet high between each deck—28 inches thick thro' her sides, and twenty-six at her bows—deck plank 5 inches thick—height could not without great difficulty be ascertained. She has a round stern, and is to be called Pennsylvania.

"NORFOLK, Va. Aug. 1.

"THE ROANOKE.

"It is truly gratifying to the planters and farmers residing on the Roanoke and its tributary streams, to see the flattering prospects, now presented for a safe, easy and cheap transportation of the products of their farms to a good market. We can say from good authority that the charges on a H. Tobacco from this place by water to Norfolk, does not exceed the price to Lynchburg by land; and from the experiments this season not more damger by the water, than the land conveyance. Between six and seven hundred hhds. of tobacco have been shipped from this place this inspection, and it has been injured by the difficulty of the navigation nor carelessness of the boatmen, the fact has not come to our knowledge.

"The planters on the lower part of this river are trying the experiment of shipping from their farms, and having the tobacco inspected in Norfolk, and we have seen some tobacco going from plantations above this place, destined to Norfolk, for inspection and sale. No doubt now exist but that the direction nature pointed out will be the highway used by all who have the control of their own masters.

"We have seen a *projet* of a rail-road or turnpike to divert the trade from the Roanoke, from some convenient point to Petersburg, the distance from this convenient point is estimated at seventy miles. If the object be, the internal improvement or benefit of the country, we say speed the plough, but if to thwart the true interest and views of the Roanoke country, we say palsied be the hand that raises the 1st dirt. We never hear any thing of this Turnpike, only when the Roanoke navigation is presenting fair prospects to the company, and neighboring country; we all recollect the same *projet* was some years since proven in *theory*, to be practicable, but as soon as the Dismal Swamp Canal, became in a torpid state, not a word heard from the Turnpike, but now the boat begins to trouble the waters of the Roanoke, the Turnpike begins to cry out 'help me Cassius or I sink.

Telegraph.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—On the morning of the 11th inst., the house of Malcon Mc Colman, Esq; of this county, was struck by lightning, and shattered in several different parts. A clock shivered into a thousand pieces, a rifle broken up and destroyed, and yet not one person, out of nearly twenty in the house, at all injured. The lightning penetrated the house in two different places, about two or three feet from the heads of two persons. Such an instance of providential preservation very seldom or never came under our notice.

Fayette. Obser.

GOLD IN ROWAN.—New deposites, and new veins of this valuable metal, are almost daily discovered in Rowan County. Productive mines have been recently discovered on the land of Noah Partee, Esq. William Harris, Esq. and in a number of other places. In fine, all that ridge of country south-east of Salisbury, extending from South-Carolina to the centre of this State, is found to be rich in veins of gold:—even the soil is auriferous. Nothing but capital, skill and enterprize, are wanting, to render the Gold Mines of North-Carolina a source of wealth & prosperity to the State. And we are gratified to find, that our own citizens are beginning to be actuated by a proper spirit, on the subject; they are taking the business into their own hands; and show a determination that strangers shall not reap all the profits.

West. Carol.

OF THE HORSE AND OX.

By President Madison.

I cannot but consider it as an error in our husbandry, that oxen are too little used in place of horses.

Every fair comparison of the expense of the two animals, favors a preference of the ox. But, the circumstance particularly recommending him is that he can be supported when at work by grass and hay; whilst the horse requires grain, and much of it, and the grain generally given him is [illegible] an corn, the crop which requires most labour, and greatly exhausts the land.

From the best estimate I have been enabled to form, more than one half of the corn crop is consumed by horses including the ungrown ones; and not less than one half by other than pleasure horses. By getting free from this consumption, one half the labor and of the wear of the land would be saved, or rather more than one half, for on most farms, one half of the crop of corn grows on not more than two fifths and [illegible] times a smaller portion of the cultivated fields, and the more fertile fields would of course be retained for cultivation. Every one can figure to himself the ease and convenience of a revolution which would so much reduce the extent of his cornfields; and substitute for the labor bestowed on them the more easy task of providing pasturage and hay.

MARRIED,

On thursday evening the [illegible]ult. by Willis Johnston, Esqr. at the house of Francis E. Broom, Esq. Mr. ROBT. IVEY to Miss LECY L. WILLIAMS.

Love through the world
Assumes resistless sway;
Love conquers all,
And love we must obey.

Communicated.

DIED,

At the residence of M. T. Ponton, Esq. one mile from this place, on Monday morning, the 31st ult after about seven days severe indisposition, Mr. HENRY FREEMAN, aged about 23 years. Mr F. was a highly respectable citizen, and his premature departure will ever be regretted by those who best knew him.

Thus by a stroke of Divine Providence is one who is in every way worthy and amiable, deprived of her only solace and best friend

His form is now laid low;
His eyes are closed in death:
Our tears for him shall flow,
While here we still have breath.

On the 27th ult. in Greensville County, Va. Mr. REUBEN POWELL formerly of this County.

In Halifax County, on the 31st ult. at the residence of Maj. B. F. Halsey, near Enfield, Miss ELIZABETH BARKSDALE.

On the 1st inst. Mrs. THOMAS, wife of Norphlet H. Thomas. Also, a short time since, Mr. JOS. GEE, Son of Col. Neville Gee, dec'd. Also in Edgecombe County, Mrs. CHERRY, wife of Mr. Lunsford W. Cherry.

ANDREW HARRIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NORFOLK, VA.

Recently of Halifax, N. Carolina.

RESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the public in sales of all kinds of PRODUCE, which may be intrusted to his care. His Ware-house is convenient to the wharf, which will save the charge of drayage.

Sept. 2. 30—6m

Prime Chewing Tobacco, from the Manufacturies in Richmond also an assortment of Tin just received and for sale, ve[illegible] by R. KINGSBURY.

Aug. 12. 27—8

LITERARY NOTICE.

THE next session of the SCOTLAND NECK PRIVATE ACADEMY, under the direction of the Rev'd JOHN H. NORMENT and LADY, will commence on Monday, the 5th day of October, and terminate on Saturday, the 27th day of February next.

In this Institution the following branches of education are taught, viz:

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, English Grammar, Commercial Arithmetic, Geography & Astronomy, Select Composition, Rhetoric & Logic, Practical Chemistry, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion Ancient and Modern History.

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

Reading, Orthography, Penmanship, English Grammar, Practical Arithmetic, Geography and Astronomy, Epistolary Writing, Elements of Chemistry, History of the U. States, Botany, Mythology, Jewish Grecian, Roman & Antiquities, Epitome of the Arts and Sciences, Classical Biography.

ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES.

Music on the Piano Forte; Drawing and Painting; Muslin, Tape and Lace Work.

The system of instruction, adopted in the above institution, is such as to keep constantly in view the emphation of every acquirement made by the pupils. None are allowed to progress in any studies more rapidly than a perfect comprehension of its principles will admit. The discipline is precisely that of a well ordered family. Corporeal punishment will never be resorted to but whenever a scholar shall manifest, by his refractory conduct, that he is beyond the influence of affectionate reproof, his expulsion will immediately ensue.

It can hardly be necessary to state that every attention will be paid to the morals of those committed to our charge. That we will endeavor to impress, permanently upon the minds of our pupils, a love of religious truth, and to imbue them, by faithful culture, to grow up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord.

Board may still be had with Private Families in the neighborhood, at $8 per month; and the necessary books, stationary, &c. are kept constantly on hand by a merchant in the vicinity of the Academy.

Terms as formerly, payable in advance, Viz.

Literary Tuition per session	$10
Tax for fire wood,	50
Music,	15
Drawing and Painting,	5
Needle Work,	5

Scotland Neck, Halifax co. N. C. Aug. 25, 1829. $30 3w

WARRENTON

Fall Races,

FOR 1829,

WILL commence on Wednesday the 30th of September, and continue four days.

FIRST DAY—A sweepstake for 3 year old Colts and Fillies—mile heats—entrance $50; two or more to make a race—subscription to close on the 29th.—There are already several entries, and additional ones are expected.

On the same day, a Saddle, value $30, will be run for by Saddle-horses *only*, not in regular training—mile heats—entrance $5; three or more to make a race, carrying weights agreeable to the rules of the course.

SECOND DAY—The proprietor's purse, worth $150—money hung up—two mile heats—entrance $15—free for any thing.

THIRD DAY—The Jockey Club Purse of $250, money hung up by the Proprietor—3 mile heats—entrance to subscribers $20, to non-subscribers $30—free for any horse, except the winner of the preceding day.

FOURTH DAY—A race for the remainder of the subscription Tickets, (say 150) all considered good—mile heats entrance to subscribers $10, to non-subscribers $15; to be added to the purse—free for any thing but the winners of the two preceding days.

Ample accommodations will be provided for visitors. Litter will be furnished the race stables gratis.

THOS. G. JOHNSON,
Proprietor.

Warrenton, Sept. 2, 1829. 3t

BALLS

Will be furnished, as usual, on the evenings of the second and third days race, by the Proprietor.

T. G. J.

NOTICE.

A Camp-meeting will commence at Pierce's Camp ground, in this county, 4 miles west of Halifax town, 6 miles South of Weldon, and 3 miles from Moore's Ferry, on Friday the 2nd day of October next.

Aug. 12th 1829.

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber a year past, negro man

HARRY

He is a bright black, about five feet 16 inches high, thirty years old, wears whiskers, has and impediment in his speech, and a down look when spoken to. He is by profession a fiddler, a ditcher and sawyer. I purchased him in Halifax, at sheriff's sale, several years past, sold as the property of Wilson Carter. He has lately been seen in Bertie county, employed both as a ditcher and sawyer. He there passed as a free man. I will give the above reward of one hundred dollars to any person who will deliver him to the jailor in Halifax, by the 15th October or fifty dollars, if delivered to him any time thereafter.

B. C. EATON.

Sept. 1, 1829. 30—3w

WANTED,

A handsome COLT SKIN; apply to A. A. LITCHFORD.

Sept. 2 30-3w

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned not to trade for a certain bond executed by Tim Hicks of Northampton county, to the subscriber, for one hundred and fifty dollars, and witnessed by John H. Patterson, as the bond is lost, and has not been transferred by me, or paid by the obligor.

ORIGIN HICKS.

August 13th, 1829. 28—3wp

COMMITTED,

TO the jail of Halifax county, North Carolina, on the 25th inst. a negro fellow by the name of **STERLING**, rather over the ordinary size, quite black and about twenty-one years old. He says that he belongs to George W. Campbell, Esq. of Nashville, Tennessee, and that he was sold to Mr. Campbell by a Mr Heath of Virginia. The owner of said negro is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take said negro, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

J. H. SIMMONS.

Aug. 26 29—3w

EAGLE HOTEL,

HALIFAX, N. CAROLINA.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that large and commodious house, formerly known by the name of the

BIG TAVERN,

where he is in hopes, his strict attention to his business, and the following prices, will insure to him a portion of the public patronage.

PRICES.

Man and horse per day,	$1 50
Do. board by the year,	130 00
Do. do. per month,	12 50
Do. do. by the day for a man,	1 00
Dinner and horsefeed,	75
Supper,	37 1-2
Breakfast,	37 1-2
Lodging,	1 1-2

J. H. McLEMORE.

August 20, 1829. 28—6m

Quankey Academy.

THE fall term of this Academy opens on Monday the 24th inst (or August.) All members of the school for the year, and all intending to enter, are earnestly requested to begin at the opening, or as early as possible. The term consists of 13 weeks.

Aug. 17

At a regular Convocation of Roanoke Royal Arch Chapter, No. 6, Halifax, held at their Hall, on the 13th day of July, 1829.

On motion, it was *Ordered*, that the 1st section of 1st article of the Bye Laws of this Chapter be published in the Halifax Minerva four weeks; viz: "The regular Convocations of this Chapter shall be on the evenings of the second Saturday in each and every month, at 6 o'clock, P. M. from the 1st of October to the 1st of April—at 7 o'clock P. M. from the 1st of April to the 1st of October."

From the Minutes,

Witness,

S. M. JOHNSTON, *Sec'ry.*

27—4w

BLANKS,

Neatly printed at this Office

TO THE PRINTERS

Of the United States.

Of late the prices of all the materials used in making Printing Types, have been greatly reduced, and the faculty of manufacturing greatly increased. The subscriber therefore has been induced to make a proportionable reduction in the prices, which, from the 1st of April, have been as stated in the annexed list.

The character of the Type made at the Foundry is well known to the Trade, who are assured that in regard to the quality of metal finish, and durability, no deviation has been made.

He has on hand a complete assortment, and can supply any quantity on a short notice; he will be happy to receive the orders of his customers, which will have immediate attention.

Merchants who have orders from abroad, can have offices completed with Presses, and every thing necessary for a Printing Establishment, put up in the most perfect manner.

Publishers are requested to give this advertisement a place in their papers a few times, to receive payment, $2, in type, or in settlement of their accounts.

RICHARD RONALDSON,
Philadelphia

PRICES.—At six months credit, for approved paper, or at a discount of 5 per cent. for cash.

Pearl, per lb	$1 40	Great Primer,	34
Nonpareil,	80	Double Pica,	32
Minion,	70	Do Great Primer,	32
Brevier,	56	Large letter, plain	30
Burgeois,	48	Scabbards & Quotations,	30
Long Primer,	40		
Small Pica,	32		
Pica,	56		
English,	36		

The prices of other descriptions of Types are proportionably reduced.

Old Type received in payment at 8 cents per lb.

July 6. 26—

FOR SALE.

The Subscriber wishes to sell a negro woman and a negro boy. The negro woman is a good house servant, good seamstress, and an excellent cook and washerwoman.

ALSO.

I have an excellent match of cream coloured horses for sale; they are very gentle—one is five, the other four years old last spring.

For terms apply to

THOS. W. GREGORY.

Bryan's X Roads
Northampton County } 24—3wp

NOTICE.

THE subscribers inform their friends and the public generally that they will have a large and extensive

WARE-HOUSE

completed by the 1st of October next, near the river, for the purpose of storing all kinds of produce and packages of every description, which may be intrusted to their care. Our charges shall be moderate, and every exertion used to render general satisfaction.

HAWKINS & HARRIS

Halifax, Aug. 21, 1829. 28-tf

NOTICE.

KNOW all men whom it may concern, that I do hereby relinquish all claim whatsoever on the land purchased of me by Lemuel Long, for the original purchase money, and look to the security of the original bond for satisfaction of the same.

JOS J GRAY

August 20th, 1829 29—3

R. & J. DUNN. & Co.

Have just received and for Sale, [illegible] lot of

Govan's Superior Family Flour, this years crop, (1 29) which they will sell low for cash.

Halifax, August, 1829. 27—6

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber about the 10th July last a negro woman named

CREECY.

She is between 25 and 27 years of age, tolerably black, about 5 feet high, has a down look, a weak voice, and is round shouldered. She is in a bad state of health, being either pregnant or otherwise swelled. She was barefooted and had on white cotton clothes. As she has connexions between Halifax and Petersburg, she may have gone in that direction, but it is more probable that she is lurking in the neighborhood of Mr James Faucett. I will pay the above reward and all reasonable expenses to any person who will deliver said negro to me, 9 miles south of Halifax, or $10 to have her secured in any jail so that I get her.

B. M. B. MOORE.

Aug 24, 1829. 29—6

POETRY.

FROM MRS. HALE'S MAGAZINE.

OLD AND NEW TIMES.

When my good mother was a girl—
Say thirty years ago,
Young ladies then knew how to knit,
As well as how to sew.

Young ladies *then* could spin and weave,
Could bake, and brew, and sweep,
Could sing and play, could dance and paint,
And could a secret keep,

Young ladies *then* were beautiful
As any beauties now—
Yet they could rake the new-mown hay,
Or milk the "brindled cow."

Young ladies *then* wore bonnets too,
And with them their own hair;
They made them from their own good straw,
And pretty, too, they were.

Young ladies *then* wore gowns with sleeves
Which would just hold their arms;
And did not have as many yards
As acres in their farms.

Young ladies *then* oft fell in love,
And married, too, the men,
While men, with willing hearts and true,
Loved them all back again.

Young ladies *now* can knit and sew,
Or read a pretty book—
Can sing and paint, and joke and quiz,
But cannot bear to cook.

Young ladies *now* can blithely spin
Of "street yarn" many a spool;
And weave a web of scandal too,
And dye it in the wool.

Young ladies *now* can bake their hair,
Can brew their own cologne;
In *borrowed* plumage often shine,
While they neglect their own.

And as to secrets, who would think
Fidelity—a pearl?
None but a modest little Miss,
Perchance a country girl.

Younggladies *now* wearlovely *curls*—
What pity they should *buy* them;
And then their bonnets—heaven!—they fright
The beau that ventures nigh them.

Then as to gowns, I've heard it said
They'll hold a dozen men;
And if you once get *in* their sleeves
You'll never get *out* again.

E'en love is changed from what it was—
Although true love is known;
'Tis wealth adds lustre to the cheek,
And melts the heart of stone.

Thus time works wonders—young and old
Confess his magic power,
Beauty will fade; but Virtue proves
Pure gold in man's last hour!

ROSALINE.

"He will not come, mother," said Rosaline, despondingly, as she glanced her eye towards a time piece which stood on a table by the side of her bed.

"Fear not my dear," said Mrs. Mason; "we shall yet see him, unless prevented by illness; his heart cannot be so hardened as to refuse the request you made to him in your last letter."

Rosaline Mason had married, in her eighteenth year, the young and admired Henry Clifford, to whom she was devotedly attached. For some time they lived happily, for Clifford was really fond of, and proud of his beautiful wife; but Rosaline soon found that he was living in a far more expensive and fashionable style than their finances warranted. Clifford, however, was deaf to her remonstrances, and averse to the means of retrenchment she proposed. The consequence was, he became deeply in debt, and when the tradespeople to whom his money was owing, grew clamorous, vexed and irritated by their demands, he flew as a last resource to the gaming table. Here, as usual, fortune smiled at first, but eventually he became the loser to a large amount. Disappointment and anxiety soured his temper. He justly dreaded to meet the reproaches or the tears of Rosaline whom his harsh demeanour wounded severely, and therefore he was but seldom to be found at home. One night he came there unusually agitated, and hastily informed Rosaline that he had staked his all and had lost—that he was now a beggar, and was resolved to leave England immediately.

Rosaline was overwhelmed with dismay.—She wept, she prayed that he would take her with him. "I shared prosperity with you," she said, "and I am now ready to partake of adversity with you. I will work. O, the toil will be sweet if I can but win back your love and affection,, But Clifford was deaf to all her entreaties. "You have suffered but too much for me already," said he; your fortune secured to yourself, united to that which your mother possesses, will preserve you in competence. May you be happy and forget me!"

Alas! how little did he know the heart of Rosaline. To a beautiful and secluded spot in Devonshire, Rosaline retired with her mother. Seven years passed away, during which Clifford, as a volunteer, had served in various engagements in the Peninsula and on the Continent. Rosaline had written to him repeatedly, urging her request to be permitted to share his fortunes; but all his answers put a decided negative on her proposals; so at last she desisted from further entreaty. About this time a rich but distant relative of Clifford's died, and bequeathed to him the bulk of his property. Clifford returned to England, and satisfied his creditors.—He took a handsome house in town, and became again a complete man of fashion. This was indeed a trial to poor Rosaline; for now, she thought, "Unless I am quite banished from his heart, he will solicit me to share his welcome change of fortune." But week after week passed away, and month after month; still Clifford made no such offer. He did, indeed, write to propose to her an addition to her income, which Rosaline immediately rejected. As he, on his part, imagined that he had become an object of indifference, if not of dislike to Rosaline, or she would now have urged the request she had formerly made to him, no more letters passed between them; but Rosaline, heart-broken, dejected, and spiritless, declined gradually. She was herself conscious that she was passing away, but the consciousness excited no regret.—"When I am upon my death-bed I will send for Henry," she said. Alas, that time arrived but too soon. She was given over by her physician, and being well assured of the great change that was awaiting her, she wrote a few lines to Clifford, and entreated to see him speedily, before she whom he once loved should cease to be one among the living.

Rosaline had risen from her bed, and had placed herself in an arm-chair beside the window, which looked into a beautiful garden. The tears were in her eyes, for the time had pased when she had expected Clifford would be with her, and she feared that if he had received her letter, it was unremembered by him. She sat supported on each side by pillows: her form was worn to a shadow, but her countenance was full of resignation and of pious hope. There was a slight colour on her cheek, while a few ringlets of her dark brown hair were still shading her high and noble brow. She leaned her head on one hand, while in the other she grasped her husband's picture. Suddenly she roused herself. "I hear the sound of carriage wheels approaching," she said: Heaven grant that it may be Henry!" Mrs. Mason left the room to inquire, and in five minutes more Clifford had clasped his still beloved Rosaline to his heart. "Oh that the joy had been mine sooner," said Clifford. "Fool that I was to deprive myself of your sweet society! now, indeed, I am deservedly punished."

"I will not tell you now," said Rosaline," what a blank this world has been to me, since you compelled me to leave you; nor that had I known you would have received me, how gladly I would have followed you—for that avails not now—let us speak of something else. See," she said, "yon glorious sunset, and the rich and golden gleams thrown by the declining orb of nature. Oh, in such an evening, and in such an hour as this, I first heard your vow of love. Our favourite oak tree, and the elm grove, how fresh they all are in my recollection! Happy, happy times when I wandered there, why did ye pass so quickly?"

"Rosaline," said Clifford, "I have been a thoughtless, erring being, unmeet to be joined to worth like thine; yet, amid all my follies, I have ever loved you, and was sensible of your virtues. But I was too proud to sue for reconciliation."

"No more," said Rosaline: "I have dreamed that life is easy to part with, but now I almost wish to live, since you love me still; but it cannot be,' and she wept. "Take this," she continued—"the ring you gave me in our day of happiness; keep it for my sake, and remember that she who wore it never swerved even in thought from her affection to you."

"Alas!" replied Clifford, "how ill have I merited so much kindness and affection."

"You find me sadly changed" said Rosaline; "and you, too, are much thinner, and your cheeks are quite pale. Ah, Henry," and she smiled faintly, "the gay pleasures you pursue are no friends to your health—Would to heaven the world had fewer charms for you!"

"You must not converse any longer, dearest," said Clifford; "you are already much exhausted."

"Oh, yes! now, for soon I shall not be able. Nay, do not grieve. I think of our eternal re-union. Only a few more years, and you will be united to me, and then no more parting!"

Rosaline conversed a short time longer, and then she retired to rest. Clifford, however, in spite of all her entreaties, resolved not to leave her through the night. At first she was rather restless, and he could hear her murmur his name at times; but towards morning she dropped asleep for several hours. Perceiving the curtain move slightly about seven o'clock, Clifford flew to the bedside, Rosaline was awake and inquired what time it was. On being informed, she said—"I cannot see you clearly, love; raise me up." Clifford obeyed—she threw her arms round his neck, and laid her head on his shoulders. "I am much worse. I cannot live long," she said. "Forgive me all I have done amiss at any time towards you; lay me in the church-yard of my native village." Clifford wept. "You grieve," she said: "strengthen him, O God! preserve him, bless—bless him! We shall meet again—in happiness." She uttered the last word very faintly—her hand feebly pressed Clifford's—there was one slight sigh—all was over—and when Clifford again looked on the countenance of Rosaline, the pure spirit had left its earthly tenement, and he held a corpse in his arms.

The following anecdote is from the New-York Journal of Commerce;

PROPER RESENTMENT.—A young gentleman of this city, returning home, at a certain time, found his father with a gun at the cellar stairs, and was told that the family dog exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia. The news was extremely painful to the young man, for his attachment to the dog was very strong. Poor Tray was soon observed near a window, and a rope being passed around his neck, he was dragged out and thrown into the dock, where it was supposed he would of course perish. A few days afterwards, to his surprise, the young gentleman noticed his old friend sitting in a tailor's shop at some distance, in good health, and of sane mind. The dog, however, did not recognize the acquaintance, nor would he ever take the least notice of any one of the family, but maintained, at all times, an indignant reserve.

CASH TAKING WING.—Married in Nantucket, William B. Cash to Jane B. Wing. Cash never took wing in a more delightful manner.

The Editor of the Androscoggin Free *Press*, says that the other day he saw seventy five ox teams, each containing fifteen females, all of whom were going a blue berrying!

ANECDOTES.

A cunning Lawyer meeting with a shrewd old Friend on a white horse, determined to quiz him.—'Good moning daddy! Pray what makes your horse look so pale in the face this morning?' Ah my dear friend,' replied the old man, 'If thee had looked through a halter as long; thee would look pale too!'

A good Wife or a Bad One.—Which is the greatest affliction to a man—the loss of a good wife or the possession of a bad one? An immediate answer is respectfully requested.

We will answer the above query by an anecdote. Many years ago the same question was discussed at a forum, in Glassgow. The orators exerted their lungs and eloquence on both sides of the question, when, after a long and animated debate, a spectator who had previously kept profound silence, rose and said: Gentlemen your arguments are full of learning, but also full of sophistry—from sad experience I can settle the question. I once had an excellent wife.—I lost her—her death afflicted me severely, but time, the balm to all sorr ws, soothed my bereaved heart, and I married a second time; my present wife is a 'bad one.' I lead the life of Tantalus; like the tyrant of *Syracuse* I live in daily fear: In short, the possession of a bad wife is an evil incomparably greater than the loss of a good one. This convincing argument settled the matter.

N. Y. Equirer.

COMBAT WITH A BEAR.—As Mr. Daniel Oaks and his son were in the field at work a few days ago, in Stanford, Vt. they descried a huge bear; the son went home for his rifle, shot the animal and he fell. The father seized a club, and ran to despatch him; but Bruin had no idea of being knocked on the head like a dog; he sprang up, raised himself on his hind feet, and stood on the defensive. And here, it appears, he proved himself an excellent boxer; for as M. Oaks was aiming a tremendous blow at his head, he parried the stroke and with his dexter paw laid his antagonist on the ground. How betting stood at that stage of combat we have not yet heard. But no sooner had Mr. Oaks got upon his feet again, than Bruin tried his strength at a back hug; and grappling his antagonist, began to squeese him most unmercifully—when the son having in the mean time reloaded his rifle, placed the muzzle in such a position as not to endanger his father, and sent a ball through the bear's head.

Accounts differ as to the magnitude of the animal. Some say he weighed 250, some 300, others 400 lbs. Others again say he was exceedingly lean, and would have weighed four hundred if he had been well fatted.

Berkshire American.

The Patriot Triumvirate.—"The cause for wichh Hampden bled in the field, and Russel and Sidney on the scaffold," is a popular sentiment, and often repeated. But the true character of Sidney is perhaps more imperfectly understood than that of any other man whose name has acquired an equal degree of celebrity. In fact, his public career furnishes few incidents for the historian or biographer. As a soldier, his rank was subordinate, although his courage was undoubted. In Parliament, he aspired to no distinction by eloquence—and he never held a more important appointment than Joint Commissioner to the Court of Denmark.

He was the younger son of a nobleman, but his estate was barely sufficient for his support.—He never married, and had no family influence at his command; his grandeur, power and celebrity, therefore, arose out of his personal character and severe republican virtues. These were sufficient to excite the fear and hatred of the corrupt and tyrannical government of the Stuart family, and the persecutions which he suffered, have given immortality to his name, while they have consigned the memory of his murderers to an infamy as lasting. We are taught to admire the moral grandeur exhibited in the last hours of Greek and Roman Statesmen, Philosphers and Warriors; but in what instance does it equal in sublimity the dying moments of Algernon Sidney? On ascending the scaffold, he gave a paper containing a manly vindication of his innocence, to the Sheriffs. "I know that my redeemer liveth," said the Christian Patriot; "I have made my peace with God, and have nothing more to say to man." Kneeling in secret prayer for a few moments, he then laid his head upon the block—and, to the customary question of the executioner, whether he expected to rise again—replied, "not till the general resurrection—strike on!" These were his last words.

REMARKABLE.—Mr. James Shanon, and some of his neighbours were lately fishing with a seine, near the mouth of Drennon's lick on the Kentucky River, in Henry county, when they discovered a land Terrapin in the edge of the water. They found it had been injured upon the back, and upon examining more closely, they discovered on the shell covering the under part of the body, the following inscription: "D. Boone, 1779." From the appearance of the letters, they were, in all probability carved at the above date, by Col. Daniel Boone.

Argus

CELIBACY.—The Louisville (Ky.) Public Advertiser urges as a reason why a Mr. Rud, who is a candidate for Congress in that State, should not be elected that he is a Bachelor. A Maine paper also offers the same reason why Judge Smith should not be elected Governor of that State.

A PRETTY RIDDLE.—I will consent to all you desire, said a young female to her lover, on condition that you give me what you have not, what you never can have, and yet what you can give me! What did she ask him for?

NEWSPAPER BORROWERS.—If your neighbor is able to pay for a newspaper, refuse to lend him one—2d offence, if he will not subscribe, show him the door. It is a beggarly and mean thing to be always borrowing a newspaper—a poor person is welcome to one from our office.

New-York paper.

An Irishman who had blistered his fingers by endeavoring to draw on a pair of new boots, exclaimed; by St. Patrick, I believe I shall never get them on untill I wear them a day or two.

LOGIC.—Give me that logic that will prove black to be white, and white no colour at all. Many are they who wield the weapon that can do it, and that too, despite of reason. "I will prove to you," says the logician, "that every cat hath three tails." "And how?" inquires the gaping multitude. —"Why thus: No cat hath two tails." "Granted." Every cat hath one tail more than no cat." "True." "Two added to one are equal to three—ergo, every cat hath three tails."

To Printers and Publishers.

THE Subscriber having added the manufacture of moveable type to his Stereotype establishment, respectfully solicits a share of the patronage of the printers of Pennsylvania and the adjacent States.

Having a practical knowledge of printing and also having been longer practically engaged in the business of Stereotyping than any other person in the United States, he hopes to be able from such experience, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their orders. From an intimate acquaintance for a number of years, (nearly) eight, with the business of type founding he hopes to be able to produce type equal to any offered to the Printers of the United States.

His prices though low, will of course be the same as others in the same business. Nor will he attempt to violate truth, or insult common sense, by pretending to any increased facilities in the manufacture, (for there are no other "facilities" at present in this city, than there were 12 years ago, when type were from 40 to 50 per cent. higher than at present,) nor have the materials used in making printing types been so greatly reduced, as to bear any proportion to the reduction in the prices of type. But the reduction has been induced, by competition, and an overbearing disposition in some of those founders who have grown rich on the heretofore enormous profits on type.

All sizes of type plain and ornamental, for books and job printing, from 14 lines Pica to Nonpareil, constantly on hand in such quantity as to supply any order at short notice. In the choice of Bookletter, pains have been taken to select such faces as are generally approved for symmetry, neatness and durability.

He also keeps a complete printer's Warehouse, (the only one in this city,) and can furnish a complete Printing office at very short notice.

The following are his PRICES at acredit of six months, for approved notes or acceptance—or a discount of five per cent, will be made for cash.

Six lines Pica, all larger, 30 cents; Double Pica, to five lines Pica, 32; Great Primer, 34; English, 36; Pica, 26; Small Pica, 28; Long Primer 40; Burgeois, 46; Brevier, 56; Minion, 70; Nonpareil, 90; Leads, 30; Quotations, 30.

The prices on ornamental and fancy type have been reduced in a greater proportion.

Old type received in exchange at 9 cents per lb.

STEREOTYPING will be done at the lowest prices in the best manner, as heretofore.

Publishers of Newspapers in the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia who give the above thee conspicuous insertions, shall be entitled to $2 50, payable in type, or settlement of account.

J. HOWE.

Corner of Crown & Callowhill sts. Phila.

LOOK HERE.

I wish to purchase from [illegible] to one hundred Young Negro Fellows, and Girls without Children. For which I will pay the cash.

THOS. BURGES.

August, C. 27—3*